NEARING THE END.

THE PRESIDENT SLOWLY SINKING.

The Changes in His System Yesterday-Consultations of the Physicians-The Official Balletins-Drs. Agnew and Hamilton at the White Rouse.

We write at three o'clock this morning. The skill of the physician, the royalty of manly strength, the care of loving friends, and the tender trations of man's best gift have battled now for nearly three days with the murderous lead which sought the President's heart. From the shock to the nervous system he soon rallf-d. Hemorrhage did not create alarm. Inflammation followed. These were the necessary sequences to the shot. The patient has been the object of most intense auxiety through all this to fifty millions of people. His physician, Dr. Bliss, with able assistants, have kept the public informed as his pulse rose and fell, and hope, until nearly sundown yesterday, held steadily on. There were no symptoms that made recovery impossible. Between six and seven, however, there came alarming statements. It was said that the patient had been vomiting, and that the bulletin promised at seven would be postpened until eight. Some said there had been a convulsion, which came on while the bowels were for the first time being relieved. All calculations were set aside by this alarming demonstration. At 7:45 the bulletin appeared—ominous words—"un-favorable symptoms again dominant," "the President wanders a little in his mind," "tympanitis is again more noticeable," "pulse 126." At ten-"Pulse 124," "symptoms slightly ameliorated," &c. But, alast other information made these formal and technical words seem the mere mechanism of the sick-room, the humane evasions of baffled surgery. Rumors came that, in addition to all other distressing symptoms, there were evidences of blood poison, and to this was attributed the stupor into which the suffering man was said to have fallen.

The immense vitality of the President may prolong the resistance he has so grandly made, but the harrowing truth had better be told-that hope has well nigh died. The people must prepare to meet the great event. Unless Heaven shall interpose, what would appear a miracle, the great heart of our Chief Magistrate has nearly finished its work. In silence and in tears the Nation will await the dreaded stroke.

THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY. Anxiety as to the Result-The Throng of

Visitors-Incidents During the Day. The Executive Mansion was thronged again all day yesterday by anxious people seeking to obtain later and less technical information with regard to the President's condition than that con tained in the official bulletins. The member of the Cabinet spent nearly the entire day in the library, and all the prominent executive officers, as well as prominent executive officers, as well as the representatives of foreign governments have called, many of them repeatedly, to make in-

quiries. The President's condition last night was admitted by his attending physicians to be more unfavorable than it had been during the day, but uninvorable than it had been during the day, but the change was not regarded as especially alarming, for the reason that the increased pulse and temperature, which vere its most marked features, were observed at about the same time Salurday evening and Sun-day evening and last night. The day, too, was ex-tremely warm and close, and the President was more or less restless from that cause and the pain due to the laceration of the nerves leading to the feet. The attending physiseaning to the feet. The attending physicians were very reluctant to express any positive opinion upon the facts stated in the official bulletin, but they were hopeful that the temperature would fall and the pulse grow less rapid during the night, as was the case Sunday night, and that the condition of the patient this morning will not be worse than it was yesterday morning. Should these anticipations be realized the attending hyspicium in the patient than the condition of the patient this morning.

anticipations be realized the attending physicians say that they will have very strong hopes of the President's final recovery. After the official bulletin at 7:45 p. m. the was taken as an slightly decreased, which indication that the views above expressed were not without foundation. All that can be said is that the situation of the President is critical, but that there are indications of an abatement of the unfavorable symptoms.

The crowd about the gate at six o'clock was probably the largest since Saturday. The delay in getting out the bulletin gave rise to ru-more that the President was much worse. There was a good deal of excitement, but the crowd was quiet and orderly. When the bulletin issued a 745 was posted up the reading created a profound feeling of sadness. It was felt that the worst had come. There was a constant stream of prominent callers at the White House that came and went. It was the desire to keep everything as quiet as possible, and this was done. The restric-tions as to those who were allowed to go upstains were increased, and only prominent men and those having business were admitted. After the isau of the bulletin and the announcement that no other would be issued before ten o'clock, Secretaries Blaine and Hunt and Postmaster-General James went to their homes At nine o'clock there were very few upstairs or down on the portice. It is reported that the President is becoming indifferent, his mind wander ing, and he is evidently going off into an uncon-acious state. This was, however, authoritatively denied, and it was stated that the President had not lost consciousness since he was shot. He is not allowed to talk and is kept perfectly quiet While thus lying, he perfectly quiet While thus lying, he was heard to say in a low yoice, "Life is made up of dreams." No explana-

tion was asked, as conversation with him is not As ten o'clock, the time announced for the issue of the next bulletin, the greatest anxiety was manifested. It was evident in the crowd around the gate, on the portieo, and the inside corridor. The number of newspaper men and visitors was very great. Secretary Blaine returned and at once

harried upstairs. AT HALF-PAST TEN. Young Dr. Bliss has just come downstairs, and says that the President's condition is very favorable. He has not gone as low as was expected, but it is impossible to say whether the crists has been reached or not. There are no indications of peritonitis as yet, and the tympanitis has not increased. The bullctin was generally regarded as more favorable, and there was a general exodus from the house Rev. Mr. Power and a delegation from the Chris tian Church, who had been waiting for some time, went home. They are now holding prayer meet-ings every day at twelve and seven o'clock at the Christian Church to pray for his recovery. Rev. Dr. Bullock and Bov. Dr. Cuthbert were also at the White House during the evening. The President is reported as resting quietly, and perfectly conscious. He speaks to the doctor occasionally, but is discouraged from talking much.

After this bulletin was issued the great crowd at the gate began to melt. There were the most pain-ful rumors on the street, and the relief was great to know that he was not dead. A number of cor respondents sent disputches stating that the President was dying, and then were obliged to correct

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK all the Cabinet officers and their wives left for the night. As Secretary Lincoln was waiting for his carriage he said that he felt very much encouraged at the condition of the President. The doctor-said that it was not likely that there would be
any further change during the night. The
clerks have also gone home, and the White House,
an hour and a half cariier than last night, is deserted by all save the doctors and the nurses. This
latter circumstance is considered a very favorable. atter circumstance is considered a very favorable indication of the condition of the President.

AT 11:20 O'CLOCK

Bliss says that there has been a won derful change since eight o'clock, and the President in the successive stages of the fever has not gone back. If he was sinking then his condi-

entered the liver or not, but hopes that it ons. The patient is kept in a position averable to the adhission of the wounded parts, favorable to the adhesion of the wounded para-which is now going on. Dr. Bliss says that then have been received stacks of letters and telegram eing suggestions as to the course of treatment of the writes that he knew some one who had to ceived a gun-shot wound in the bowels and had been cured by the application of cow-dung. An-other weites, trying to induce Dr. Bliss to open the

THE EVENING BULLETINS.

Unfavorable Symptoms, Followed by

More Payerable Indications. 7:45 p. m,-Not so comfortable. Does of suffer so much from pain in the feet. The impanitis is again more noticeable. Pulse, 126; mperature, 101.9; respiration, 24. Another bulle tin will be issued at ten o'clock, after which, in order not to disturb the President unnecessarily, no further bulletin will be issued until to-morow morning.

D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN. EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 4, ten p. m. Slight amelioration of symptoms during past two hours; no vomiting during that period. Pulse, two hours; no vomining during time person.

12s; temperature, 10r; respiration, 2s. In order to avoid disturbing the President unnecessarily no further bulletin will be issued until to-morrew morning.

D. W. B.I.Ss.

J. J. WOODWARD,

J. K. BARNES, ROB'T REYBURN. Arrival of Drs. Hamilton and Agnew. Dr. Agnew arrived, at 4:15 yesterday morning. A consultation was at once had by him with Drs. Bliss and Reyburn and Surgeon Wood-ward, who had been in constant attendance upon the wounded President. These gentlemen fully explained to him every symptom that had been observed, and the treatment to which they had subjected their distinguished patient. They also explained their theory as to the course which the assassin's ball had taken and where it was now lodged, and placed him in possession of every fact relative to the President's condition of which they themselves had knowledge. Dr. Hamilton, of New York, in company with General Anson G. McCook, reached this city on the six o'clock train, and immediately proceeded to the White House, arriving there at 6.25.
Dr. Hamilton was at once given the history of the case, and, so soon as he thoroughly understood it. all the physicians assembled at the patient's bed-

attributed by the surgeons to the rise of the surgical fever, which is a perfectly normal condition of the disease. The President is suffering from nothing else. There are no evidences of peritonitis. The tympanitis is attributed by Dr. Agnew to the shock to the nerves, and is not considered dangerous. Dr. Agnew, perhaps the most careful surgeon in the country, as well as one of the most skillful, said this morning, after examining the President: "The case is grave, but not hopeless."

Official Bulletius EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8:15 a. m., 4th .-We held a consultation with the physicians in charge of the President's case at seven a. m. this orning, and approve in every particular of the anagement and of the course of treatment which

cheering, coming from the source that it does,

pass been pursued.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, of New York. D. HAYES AGNEW, of Philadelphia. In order that the President may be disturbed as title as possible, the physicians announce that the next bulletin will not be issued until one o'clock. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, 9 a. m.—The ollowing official bulletin is just issued: 8:15 a. m.—The condition of the President

ot materially different from that reported in the last bulletin (12:30 a. m.) He has dozed at stervals during the night, and at times has condinued to complain of the pain in his feet. The sympanitis reported has not sensibly increased. Pulse, 106; temperature, 99.4; respiration, 19 D. W. BLISS. J. K. BARNES J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN,

FRANK H. HAMILTON, of New York. D. BAYES AGNEW, of Philadelphia. and, though as a rule such wounds resulted atally. Out of 160 or 170 cases of similar wounds during the war, it was reported, Dr. Agnew

said, that twenty-three were successfully treated. TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Anniversary of the Landing of William

sylvania. It is thought that fully seventy-five thou-sand to one hundred thousand people entered the building during the day, and probably ten or fif-teen thousand were in and around the park in its teen thousand were in and around the park in its vicinity. The exercises were opened at eight a. m. with a performance on the great Roosevelt organ; ten and eleven o'clock, the combined German singing societies, numbering about four hundred voices, sang a number of popular German songs. At 11:00 clock Colonel Clayton MacMichael called the vast assemblage to order, and in deligible to the gloom in the minds of the people in regard to the attempted assassination of the President, but he had, her said, just received a dispatch announcing place. In September, 1870, he was chosen chaire said, just received a dispatch announcing place. In September, 1879, he was chosen chair an improvement in his condition, and therefore said that the ceremonics of the day would be carried out. Edward C. Knight, the president of mittee of the county for two years. the Bi-Centennial Association, then took the chair. In May, 1880, he was nominated for Governor Henry M. Hoyt was then introduced and Vice-President on the Republican ticket, and was made a strong and patriotic speech, in which he made a strong and patrons speed, in water as incidentally referred to the attempt upon the life of the President. Speeches were also made by General Hooker, of Musissippi; Hon. J. Handolph. Tucker, of Virginia; General Beaver, and others. Mr. Tucker referred to the attempted assassination and the fact of its banging like a pall over the people of the whole country. The speaker felt it very leavest because of the warm personal freeditions. keenly because of the warm personal friendship cxisting between him and the President. Colonel McMichael at this point read a telegram just received from Washington to the effect that the President was much improved, and this caused tremendous applause. After the exercises had closed the Indian boys and girls, to the number of Nor. Core the Greening of the Control ifty, from the Government school at Carlisle, were introduced and gave their characteristic sough and speeches. In consequence of the condition of the President the hop which was to take place in the

evening was dispensed with.
Twenty thousand people, present at the exercises
of the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania yesterday, in Philadelphia, joined in the solemn expression of a prayerful hope that the encourag-ing symptoms reported from the bedside of the wounded patriot and statesman may speedily be followed by the assurance of a certain recovery.

Expressions of Sorrow from France.

M. DE GECTROY, French Minister, Weshington:
Be good enough to convey to Madame Garfield the sestiment of serrow and sympathy with which the President and government feet. You will express at the same time to the Vice-President of the United States the deep and profound grief which this attempt has tamed throughout all France.

has caused throughout all France.

BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE. Panin, July 4. To M. De Geornoy, French Minister, Washington:

Scau us frequent news of the President. LE COMTE DE CHOISEUL, Under Secretary of State.

The French Assembly Cheer for Garfield. PARIS, July 4.—In the Chamber of Dep-uties to-day M. Casses suggested that the Ministry ought to express its reprobation of the attempt, to-gether with its hopes for Mr. Garfield's speedy regether with its hopes for Mr. Garfield's speedy return of the room Br. Bliss says so far it has been very comfortable. If it should become too high artificial means would be adopted to high artificial means would be adopted to dectors. He says that there must be of course localized peritorities, but there are no indications choice. This statement was received with loud of the dots not know whether the ball has a cheers.

Gile Lyceum a loss and insured.

—Articles of incorporation of the Missispi and Western Railway Company have been incompany to build one or more lines of railway from the South as bountfully as from the Culibra South and the South as bountfully

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Conferences With Cabinet Officials-His Visit t the White House-A Sketch of the History of the Man to Whom the Presidency May Come.

tary of State of the Vice-President's arrival, and his readiness and desire to confer with him and his associates. Meeting Attorney-General Mac-Veagh and Postmaster-General James, Senator Jones returned with them, and after a long conference they left and communicated with Secre-tary Blaine. The latter gentleman then visited the Vice-President, and there was a lengthy conference. On the previous day the Executive could anybody be so cold hearted as to want to Mansion had been too much visited. The members of the Cabinet and General Arthur all thought pressed wonder to what was coming next, and inthat on Sunday it would be better that all should defer any visit to the White House until quite late.

The Vice-President deferred in all things to the Cabinet officers, whose better acquaitance with the situation enabled them the better to advise. It is Henry A. Garfield, Executive Mansion, not correct, as has been absurdly stated in some of the papers, that he at any time instited upon sceing the President. Secretary Blaine very wisely suggested that for the Vice-President to call during the day with him might create some feeling of uneasiness or alarm by giving rise to an idea that the visit had been rendered neces-sary by imminent danger. He thought the call had better be at evening, and, in accord-The difference in the bulletins of yes-terday and Sanday in the President's condition is terday and Sanday in the President's condition is Jones visited the White House between eight and Jones visited the White House between eight and nine on Sunday evening. It was not deemed wise for either the Vice-President or any of the Cabinet to enter the President's room, as the rule had been adopted of saving him the fatigue of seeing any

except inmediate attendants.

The conferences between the Vice-President and the Cabinet officials have been solely in relation to the progress of the President toward hoped for recovery. He receives friends who call with his This summing up of the case is regarded as very usual kindness and courtesy, but seems too fmuch depressed for any general or extended conversa-

Sketch of His Life.

Chester Allan Arthur is fifty years of age, and a native of Fairfield County, Vermont. His father was a Baptist minister, who came from England to Canada and later to the United States. The Vice-President's early education was obtained in a country school near Troy, in the neighbor hood of which his father preached. He was afterward sent to Union College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then studied law, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership with Erastus D. Culver, who was afterward American Minister to a South American State. On the election of Mr. Culver as judge of a civil court in Brooklyn the partnership was dissolved, and General Arthur went into partserghip with a Mr. Gardner, who died about 1865, In 1871 the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed, with General Arthur as the senior partner, and the late District-Attorney Benjamin K. Pholps as another prrtner. Shortly before this General Arthur was appointed one of the counsel to the beard of tax commissioners at \$10,000 a year. In the commissioners at \$10,000 a year. Arthur acted as counsel was in the suit of Jonabeard of tax commissioners at \$10,000 a year.

Arthur acted as counsel was in the suit of Jonathan Lemmons, of Virginia, to recover possession of cight slaves that had been declared free by Judee Paine, of the Sunerior Court of this State. What Dr. Agnew Dreads.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Dr. Agnew said te-night that the great danger to be apprehended through New York with his slaves, intendin President Garfield's case was from peritonitis, ing to ship them to Texas, when they and the patient was just entering upon the stage were discovered and freed by an order of Judge Paine, who was of opinion that the fugiough the liver was not necessarily a morial | tive-slave act did not hold the slaves. The State of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal from the decision. Thereupon the Legislature of New York directed the Governor to employ counsel to defend the slaves. E. D. Culver and Joseph Blunt were appointed, but withdrew, and afterward William M. Evarts and General Arthur were retained as counsel for the Penn in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The Fourth Court of Appeals. In 1856 General Arthur proscof July jubilee, under the suspices of the Bi-Cen-cuted a city car line on behalf of Lizzie Jennings, tennial Association, of Pennsylvania, came off to-day at the main Centennial building, Fairmount school, who was roughly ejected from a car beday at the main Centennial Building, Fairmount school, who was roughly ejected from a car be hard, and, as expected, drew together an immense tarong of persons, that kept moving toward the great building from all sections of the city up to six o'clock in the afternoon. The event was to inaugurate the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn and the founding of the Commonwealth of Penn-1962, he was made quartermaster-general. He was active in both positions. General Arthur gave his attention to city politics

elected the following November. Since the ad-journment of the Schate he has been forwarding Mr. Conkiling's canvass for a re-election. General Arthur married a daughter of Captain Herndon, who was lost on board of his vessel, the Central America. His wife died about eighteen months ago. He has two children, a sou and a daughter. He has a brother, who is a major in the regular army, and one of his sisters is the wife of

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-The steamer Britannie, from New York for Liverpool, is ashore at Milmere, coast of Wexford, Ireland. Efforts are making to lighten tug-boat has gone to her assistance

-It was announced in the House of mmons yesterday that the "preliminary oaths" 1—the effect of which will be to enable Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm as a member of the House will not be proceeded with at this session.

-A Constantinople correspondent of the London Tomes says he has reason to believe that those persons who did not actually partici-pate in the crime of the murder of Abdul Aziz will be exiled to a distant province of Arabia for -Charles McGuinness has been shot

and killed at the notorious Dolly Sabin House in Pawtucket, R. I. His murderer, who is under ar-rest, is a barkeeper, the brother of the proprietor of the house, Louis Goyette, who is now in jail for -Peter Doutler shot and killed his

rife late last night at a beer garden, on Milwankee avenue, Chicago. She had recently obtained a diverce from him on account of his bad treatment

and failure to support her.

—T. J. Comyins' block at Spencer was burned on Sunday morning at Worcester, Mass. It is insured for \$3,000. R. A. Gorman, dry goods, sustained a total loss; insured for \$7,000. Forabeskle, fruit, &c., loss, \$200; insured for \$500. Catholic Lyceum a loss and insured.

—Articles of incorporation of the Miles.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1881.

Henry the Sad News with Fortitude and Sends a Dispatch to the White Home. CLEVELAND, July 4 .- The news of the ooting of the President was broken to be other yesterday forenoon at Solon. She ha been so much overcome by the fatal accident which resulted in the death of Thomas Garifeld and Mrs. Arnold that the family had kept from her the intelligence

Presidency May Come.

The Vice-President remained during the distinct of the attempted assassination. But this morning she felt better and spoke of attending the distinct of the attempted assassination. But this morning she felt better and spoke of attending the saferneen, and Secretary Hunt and Postmaster-General James were with him in the evening. The condition of the President was reported to him at interval? He did not visit the White House, as the conferences referred to rendered it unnecessary. He appeared much cast down in the evening at the unfavorable news. Up to that time there had seemed much of promise.

In the event of the President's death the oath of office would be at once administered to the Vice-President wherever he and the Cabinet might decide upon as the most suitable place. This could be done at his own quarters or at the State Department. Probably this has not yet been discussed.

From the time of General Arthur's arrival on Sunday morning he has been in constant communication with the Cabinet. He did not come untill advised and requested so to do by the Cabinet. The telegram to this effect has aiready Seem published. Soon after his arrival senator Jones left his house to inform the Secretary of State of the Vice-President's arrival, and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and his readliness and desire to confer with him and him and hand a long threat him the family had keep them and some distinct the him the family had keep them and some distinct the

The news was not as favorable as to-day," was the reply.

"You are very thoughtful. I am glad you did not tell me," said Mrs. Garfield, adding that she thought something had happened, as she had noticed that the manner of her daughter had been peculiar toward her yesterdey. She bore up under the intelligence with much fortitude.

She read the dispatches cashaly and said: "How could anybody be so cold hearted as to want.

quired what would probably be done with the assaszin. Upon some one saying "Hang him," she replied. "He deserves it." This afternoon she dietated the following dispatch to her grandson.

The news was broken to me this morning and The news was broken to me this morning, and shocked me very much. Since receiving your telegram I feel much more hopeful. Tell James that I hear he is cheerful and that I am glad of it. Tell him to keep in good spirits and accept the love and sympathy of a mother, sisters and friends. ELIZA GARFIELD,

INCIDENTS.

The most intense sorrow prevails in Staunton, Va., in consequence of the President's condition. Business is almost entirely suspended, and crowds gather around the bulletin boards. The Liberta, of Rome, characterizes the attempt on President Garfield's life as an act of barbarous and foolish vengeauce, which is rendered the more infamous in view of the nobig character and perfect uprightness of the victim.

The Davenport Gazette, of lows, publishes an account of the doings of Charlet J. Guitean in that city October 15 and 16, 1878. He advertised two lectures on "Christianity," and on "Paul, the Apostle," but having no audience did not speak. . Wilson Guiteau, the assassin's brother, was a lawyer there from 1855 to 1864 a

The Manchester Guardian dismisses the idea of political conspiracy in the United States, and says 'American politicians have not come to the point of employing assassins. It seems quite sufficiently made out that Guitean was nothing more nor les

From Edenton, N. C.: "A blind and wounded ex-Confederate soldier tenders his congratulation on your improved condition. May God raise you to preserve the peace and dignity of the Nation! R. W. Cobb, Governor of Alabams, telegraphed; Profound and universal sympathy here for the President. Telegraph us his condition."

All the London papers yesterday morning pub-lished very voluminous dispatches from America concerning the condition of the President. A special prayer for the recovery of President jarfield was offered at Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle

making it his future home. He is at present stop-

Telegrams continue to arrive from all points in anxiety of the people caused by the attack upon the President's life. Senator Allison, of Iowa, passed through Chi-

eago Sauday night on route for Washington. He says that in the present state of affairs he feels that will be better to be at the National Capital than

A dispatch from Oconomowae, Wis., say Gultenu was arrested there in July, 1876, for beating a hotel-keeper out of his board bill. The most intense solleitude is manifested in Lynchburg Va., by man of all political parties in

of horror and indignation is expressed at the great erime against him and against the Republic. Prayers were offered in all of the churches for his speedy recovery. In the House of Lords resterday the subject of Mr. Garfield's condition was mentioned in the same way as in the House of Commons. Both

Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville spoke very

Mr. Gladstone yesterday in the House of Commons, in expressing deep feelings of sympathy, al-luded to the increasing friendly relations with the United States, said the latest information ed to somewhat dampen the hopes for Mr. recovery, but we must trust in Provi-

dence for the best. The city council of Auguste, Ga., has adopted solutions expressing sorrow and indignation at the attempt to assawinate President Garfield, extending sympathy to his family, and expressing hope that the President would be spared to dis charge for the good of the country the important luties of his exalted office.

Prayers were offered in all the Catholic chu ore yesterday for the recovery of Presi-

The Chamber of Deputies of France did not as semble yesterday until later than usual, owing to the fact that M. Gambetta was awaiting a reply from M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, foreign min later, regarding the condition of Mr. Garfield. If news of his death had been received the Chamber would have adjourned.

In view of the critical condition of the President, the complimentary excursion of th Washington Light Infantry Corps, announced for Wednesday evening next, has been postponed un-til further notice. The regular monthly meeting of the corps will be held at eight o'clock that

Mass-meetings of condolence were held yester day in Staunton, Va., Cheyenne, W. T., Boston, Mass., by the Israelites; Montreal, Canada, by the city council, Charleston, S. C., by the State Society of Cincinnati, and Dublin by the corporation.

Mrs. ex-President Tyler sent an expression sympathy to Mrs. Garneld in her distress The London Telegroph prints a sketch of President Garfield and the house where he lies

At the meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District yesterday resolutions were passed expressive of their sympathy and condol-ence with the family of the late James L. Simms, but, in consequence of the condition of President Garfield, the reading of the Declaration of In-dependence and customary orations were omitted. association passed resolutions of respect to the President and sympathy with his wife, and

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield's Deep Gratifude. The Secretary of State furnishes the following, with a request that it be given the widest possible circulation:

EXECUTIVE MANNION,

WASHINGTON, July 4, U.p. m.

GUITEAU'S MOTIVE.

INSPIRATION FROM

Interview With Mr. George Scoville, Brother-in Law of the Amansin, Who Visited Him at the Jail Yesterday-Particulars of Guiteau's Life.

a falsifer—or, in plain words, is he a liar?
Scoville—No; he never has been given to falsification or prevarication. He is morally deficient, however, in regard to money matters.
Reporter—Where did he get the funds to keep him during his stay in Washington?
Scoville—He borrowed some money. The District Attorney has all the facts and told me he investigated by matters.

vestigated the matter and found that the state-ments made by Guiteau were correct, not only as to borrowing money, but everything else that he had told him Reporter—What was your purpose in seeing him a-day?

Scoville-I wanted to ascertain, as well, I suppose, as every other member of the communi-does, if he had any accomplices. I was satisfied before I saw him, however, that he had not. He is so intensely egotistical that he would not work under any one, or allow any one to dictate to or control him. Imperiousness is a distinct trait of his character.

Reporter-Has he asked any of your family for noney recently?
Scoville—He has not for some years. The last

money he got was from his sister, my wife, three rears ago.

Reporter—Did he dwell particularly upon the

evelation he had to kill the President? Scoville—Yes. He told me that he began to think of it from the next morning after he had thought of it in bed. He said that he then tried to get at the pulse of the American people on the subject. He cut out a number of newspaper silps bearing on the sub-ject of the split in the Republican party, and these, with a written statement of his own, he sent to Attorney-General MacVeagh. He complains bitterly that these have been withheld from the people, and said to me that he was satisfied if the American people could get hold of his reasons for killing the President and understand them thoroughly his action would be applauded in less than oughly his action would ocappassed thirty days. I asked him if he did not appro-bend serious results to himself from his hend serious results to himself from his mad act. He replied that he had not given himself a moment's thought in the mat-ter. Said he: "I did not attempt to kill the President on account of any malice or ill-feel-ing that I had toward him. I did it for the good of the country and the salvation of the country, which was at stake, just as I would have shot a rebel during the late war." I replied that the people did not so regard his that ease the Stalwarts will look out for me and take care of me. I am one of them."

of Spirit and the syldentive thinks himself a man of Scoville-Yes; he has a high idea of his own imsortance. If at any time General Grant or General portance. If a tany time temeral Grant or General
Arthur, or any other high official, had ever shaken
hands with him be would immediately have felt
himself to be their equal and deported himself accordingly. He said to me that he did not know
but that MacVeagh had some feeling against him, and therefore had refused to print his communicatton, because he had favored Emory A. Storrs for Attorney-General. I then asked him why he had directed the hackman to take him to the Congressional Cemetery. He answered that he did not like to tell the driver to take him direct to

have him drive at once to the jail. Reporter—Has Guitean been in the liabit of carying a pistol—of going armed? Seoville—He told me be never handled or shot a revolver before purchasing this one. After he got it he went down to the river bank and practiced with it; that when he fired it off it made such a loud report that he did not practice any more. I then asked him if he supposed that when he fired at the President his shots were fatal. He answered yes, that he thought be had killed him or

he would not have quit firing. Reporter—Has Guiteau been regarded as a trickster and fraud in regard to politics? Scoville-He never was a trickster in the full use of the word. As I said before, although he has a very high opinion of himself, he was in-capable of doing any good for either political party. While he has always been regarded as a epublican, his chief object in the campaignemed to be to get appointments to speak at po-

itical meetings. Reporter-Did he come here with any money? Scoville-No. Occasionally he made a little noney in soliciting life insurance, but generally e would borrow money from entire strangers, Such a thing as an obligation to pay a debt never weighed on his mind. When he was asked why he did not pay his debts, he would reply: "I gave him my note, and that settled it."

Reporter—Then you think he is really in ane? Scoville—Yes. At the bottom of all his strange chavior he has a deep vein of religious fervor. He has been insane on religious subjects for tifteen years. At one time he proposed to start a religious paper, which was to be a revelation to the relious world. He got out the prospectus, and that

vas the end of the scheme. Reporter—Did you ever know him to be violent

my wife, three years ago. We then had a consultation about putting him in the asylum, but gave up the idea, as that was the only instance of his violence known. To-day I asked him if he had personally applied for a position under the Govern-ment. He answered he had made no efforts in that direction for two months past; that he had left his name with the President and Secretary Blaine, who knew what he wanted, and he ex-pected them to attend to it. He wanted the conml-generalship to Paris. Reporter-Is his father living?

Scoville—No. His father died last year, and none of the family knew where Guiteau was at that time; it was three months after when he

earned of his father's death; he has never written

to any of us since he has been in Washington. Mr. Scoville was at his place in Wisconsin Thursday when he received a telegram from a client stating that it would be necessary for him to go to Washington to look after a patent case. Mr. Scoville made preparations to leave Chicago Saturday forenoon. Soon after he entered the car gentleman told two ladies, who were seated im-nediately in front of him, that "the President had seen shot by a man named Guiteau, belonging in the and the analysis of the associated plan for the association of the association and the associa eated this conversation, and Mr. Scoville heard dinself called some very hard names. His busi-ness here, as stated before, relates exclusively to patent claims of clients, and he is working in connection with Mason, Fenwick, & Lawrence, corner Seventh and F streets, in this city. He seedved a telegram last night calling him to Hartford, Conn., in connection with his client's hos two or three days.

—According to the latest reports the harvest is expected to be very good throughout the Empire of Russis.

THE REGATTA TO-DAY.

Hichmond Crowded With Boating Men-The Crews That Will Pull.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.
RICHMOND, July 4.—The Fourth here has been remarkably quiet, except a drill in the morning by local companies of militia. The hotels are fast filling up with people coming here to view the races to morrow. The council, composed of a representative from each of the clubs in the Virginia Association, met this morning at Ford's Hotel at twelve m, and arranged all the details of the day's sport. The first race to be called will be the single-scull race for stranger, at promptly half-past four p. m. Second race, for strangers, four-cared shells, at five p. m. Third race, for single scullers, members of the association at half-past five p. m. Fourth race, for four-owed gigs, open only to members of the Virginia Association, at six p. m. Fifth, tub race, open to all comers, at half-past six p. m. races to start on time. Some little discussion arose as to the expediency of rowing the stranger four oared shell race and the single-scull stranger race in heats. L'Hirondelles, Undines, and Co-lumbias, who were present, all preferred, however, to row the race in one heat, all five boats in, they being a majority of the crews entered.
THE COUNCIL DECIMED
to row all crews of a class in a single heat. Mr. H.

A. Orrick, of L'Hirondelle Club of Baltimore, was chosen by the council as referee, and W. F. Brun, of the Undino Club of Baltimore, and J. H. Gordon, of the Columbia Club of Washington. idges at the finish, each club to select its own lge for the referce's boat. The course is a very hard e to row, the crews coming up against a strong tide the whole distance, and, towing all together in one heat, it will be mirreulous if fouls do not occur. It would have been infinitely better to have rowed the two stranger races in heats, but for some reason, known only to themselves, L'Hirondelles and Undines objected. It would have been better for the association, and much more satisfactory to the crews, to have had the races rowed on their merits. It may possibly be, however, that no fouls will occur. It is to be hoped so, at all events, as almost every race of late years rowed on our own Potomac has been marred by something of the kind. The positions for the fouroared strangers' race are from one to five, numbering from the Richmond side. The crews drew as follows: Undines, one, or nearest the Richmond side; Analostans, two; Potomaes, three; Colum bias, four; L'Hirondelles, five. Our District clubs are in the centre, flauked by the Undines and L'Hirondelles.

THE POTOMACS HAVE THE CHOICE POSITION, so the chalrman of the committee tells your correspondent. In the single-scull stranger race the positions are the same, only numbering one to six. They are drawn as follows: E. C. Brace, of the Cum rlands, one; W. F. Roberts, of the Potomacs o; "Bob" Kimball, of the Analostaus, three; F Barbaran, of the Potomacs, four: Lawren-Moore, of the Columnias, five, and James O'Brien, of Boston, six. There is some dissatis-faction in regard to O'Brien's rowing. he having been brought down here by George Faulkner, the well-known professional of Beston, who is training the Olympia crew of Etchmond. He will, however, probably start. In the "gig race the positions were drawn as follows: Uni of Petersburg, two; Olympic crew, of Rich ond, three; Cockade City, of Petersburg, Va., ; and Rappshannocks, of Fredericks-g, five. In the single-scull race members of the Virginia Association only, W. M. Habliston, of the Appomattox, one Y. Marriott, of the Rappabannock, two, and F. C. Daniels, of the Rappabannock, three. Your correspondent saw by last Sanday's Washington Herald that the Potomacs Intended to row the course inside of nine minutes. If they row it inside of ten against that current it is predicted that

they will take home the cups.

THE ANALOSTANS ARE VERY UNFORTUNATE as White, their stroke, could not get off at the last moment on account of sickness in his family. If they row it will be with a crew that has never be-fore pulled together. L'Hirondelles, flushed with their recent Prilliant victory over the Undines would have shot a rebel during the late war." I replied that the people did not so regard his action, and I said: "Suppose you are put on trial and convicted of murder?" "Oh!" said he, "in that case the Stalwarts will look out for me and take care of me. I am one of them."

Learners—He evidently thinks himself a man of combinerible importance in favor of deather. Ultimately are patterns. Columbias third choice, and Amilostans and Undines in the field. In the single scull race O'Brien, of Boston, is a hot favorite; Robcorpe Faulkner, of Boston, has brought O'Brien here has tended to make him a favorite, and his work while here has strengthened it. The indica-tions are now that we shall have a fair day, a big

The different men have all been out twice to-day rying to get familiar with the difficult course erhauling their boats, straps, &c. Quite a num er of crews have their professional trainers here George Englehardt, who used to train the Potomars, is here with the Undines, of Baltimore; George Faulkner, of Boston, is here with the Olympics, and Kennedy, of Portland, with the

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS In Attendance at the Ruces at Long

Rennch Vesterday. Monmouth Park, N. J., July 4.—There were fully twenty thousand people on the Monouth Park race course to-day. The racing was parred by a rain storm, which began just as the half of the spectators were drenched to the skin, and the track at the finish resembled a canal. The

betting was heavy.

First race, purse \$500, for two-year-olds; five eighths of a mile, Sachem was such a heavy eights of a mile. Sacram was such a newly favorite that he was left out in the pools. Francesca was second choice. The start was very poor, Sachem being left at the post. Houncer led from the first and was never headed, winning by a length; Nighteap second, two lengths in front of La Belle II, third. Time, 1:02. French pools paid 871:30.

871,30,

The second race was for the Lorillard stakes for three-year-olds; pools sold, Hindoo, \$500; the field \$100. Hindoo won by two lengths, hands down, Crickmore second, ten lengths in front of terer. Time, 2:30%. French pools paid 86:20 Third race, Shrewsbury handleap sweep-stakes of \$100 each, half forfeit, \$750 added; one and threequarter miles. Pools-Ripple, \$500; field, \$510. Ripple passed Greenland at the head of the stretch after a hard fight and won by a length and a half Greenland second, Checkmate third. Time, 3:093

in his manner toward people—ever know him to harm anyone?

Scoville—He was always inoffensive, except in one instance, when he raised an axe on his sister, my wife, three years ago. We then had a consultantian wife, three years ago. We then had a consultantian about nutting him in the navium, but rave tanced his competitors; Ventriloquist second and Laureold third. Time, 1:46. Second heat, no bet Sir Hugh took the lead and distances two; Ventriloquist finished second Laureold third. Time, 1:5036. French pools paid

> Fifth race, the welter cup, declared off. Sixth race, purse \$500, selling allowances; one and one-eighth miles. Pools—Charley Gorhan, \$205; Sir Walter, \$200; Rachel, \$100; Gossip, \$55. This was the finest race of the day. Charley Gorham went up at the five-eighths and headed Sir Walter when well straightened up on the home-run, and wen under the whip by a good length Sir Walter four lengths in advance of Rachel, third, Gossip a poor fourth. Time, 20014. French pools paid \$7.00.

> Handicap steeple-chase—Pools; Disturbance, \$200; Bertha, \$150; Derby, \$130; Frank Short and Dizgle D. \$60; Willio D., \$20. The race was an exallent one to the eighth jump, where disturbances.
>
> II. At the tenth jump Lizzie D. and Derby bolted Bertha and Frank Short made a grand finish, the former winning by a length at the post, Frank Short second, Willie D. third. Time, 5:31/4. French pools paid \$20.15. BASE-BALL GAMES.

> Cleveland, Ohio-Providence, 4: Cleveland, 9. Cleveland, Ohlo-Providence, 4; Cleveland, 9.
> Albany, N. Y.—Albanys, 8; New Yorks, 8.
> At Philadelphia—Firstgame: Atlantics, 12; Athletics, 7.
> Second game: Atlantics, 10; Athletics, 7.
> At New York—First game: Metropolitans, 1; Yale, 10.
> Second game: Metropolitans, 6; Yale, 1.
> At Detroit—First game: Detroits, 11. Worcesters, 2.
> At Buffallo—First game: Defroits, 12. Worcesters, 2.
> At Buffallo—First game: Buffallos, 3; Troys, 5.
> Second game: Buffalos, 9; Troys, 12.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton Go Home

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton left Wash gton this afternoon for their homes i

TAKING HIS PICTURE.

GUITEAU'S FACE PHOTOGRAPHED

In the Rotunda of the Jall Texterday-He Wants to Look Natural-Full Description of Ills Prison Life-Scenes About the Jail,

The prisoner was photographed in the rotunda of the jail at four o'clock yesterlay afternoon. A company of artillery were on guard, and the guards of the jail were also in attendance, Guireau was dressed in a dark suit of clothing, were a standing coller and high, crast, the whole are standing collar and black cravat, the whole surmounted by a black sloveh hat. He betrayed no unusual nervousness, and manifested a desire to be taken in a natural and easy position. "I don't want to appear strained and awk-ward," he said to the operator, "If my picture is taken at all it must be a good one." Five styles of pictures were secured—right and left views, front, three quarters, and full-face. During the process the prisoner would frequently inter-rupt by saying. "Did you get me good that time?" I want to look natural." His eyes were consider-ably blood shot, and he looked as though he had spent a sleepless night. The vigilance of the jail fficials was not relaxed yesterday, and no one was admitted beyond the front office save District Attorney Corkbill, Lieutenant Scantling, in charge of the troops, and a representative of THE RE-PUBLICAN. As soon as the operation was finished the prisoner went into the private office of the warden with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville, and Celonel Corkhill, the District Attorney. When the interview was concluded he was taken back to his cell, which is No. 2 in the west corridor of the south wing of the building, and was last occupied by Babe Bedford, the Hirth murderer. The prisoner are heartily yesterday, his fare for breakfast being coffee, wheat bread, salt herring, and boiled potatoes. He are dinner at three o'clock, consisting of corned beef, boiled potatoes, and corn bread, Thus far he has made no demands for extra food, but seems perfectly contented with the prison fare. He remains very quiet, but there is a staring, restless look in hiseyes. Mr. C. M. Bell, the photog-rapher, states that he obtained an excellent like-ness in each position, as Guiteau obeyed instruc-tions to the letter. During the evening the soldiers were breught into the building and a guard with loaded muskets posted on both sides of his cell. The prisoner paid no attention to their entry into the corridors beyond staring vacantly at them, but made no attempt to enter into conversation. A quantity of fixed ammunition is stored in the rounds, near his cell.

otunda, near his cell. The following will be the bill of fare for the re-mainder of the week commencing to-day: Break-fust, no change, except from herring to mackerel. Dinner Tuesday, fresh beef, soup, and corn bread. Wednerday dinner same as Monday. Thursday same as Tuesday, Friday, beans and bean soup. Saturday same as Tuesday and Thursday; and Sunday, corned beef, boiled potatoes, boiled cabbage, and corn bread. There is - Ining in the cell except a cot with a straw mattress, blanket, and pillow. While talking to General Crocker, the warden, yesterday, Guiteau said that he was the author of a book en-titled "Truth," which was intended as a compendium for the revised Testament. He stated that Messrs. D. Lathrop & Co. were the publishers, but did not think there were many copies extant, as a fire in the warehouse had destroyed all but half a dozen copies of the first edition. The troops on duty at the fail are Battery D. Second Artillery, under the command of Lleutenant J. C. Scantling, and were ordered up from the Arsenal yester-day afternoon just before the photograph of the prisoner was taken. They had been relieved from duty only the day before

GARFIELD'S EARLY LIFE. Sketch of His Career Up to be Election to Congress.

James A. Garfield was born in Orange, Cuyahega County, Ohio, November 19, 1831 His father died during the following summer, leaving his widow with four children, the cldest a girl, Mehitabel, bearing her grand-mother's Puritan name; the second, Morris, pitter L'Hrendelles or Potomacs for first called after his uncle; the short, Mary, have sold favorites, Potomacs second choice, and the blue-eyed haby James Abram, christened and the widow, with the assistance or weitogether and allow young James, who seemed to have an earnest desire to acquire an education, to go to school a portion of the time, His early struggles at the trade of a carpenter chopping wood, on the canal-boat, &c., were all-fully set forth in the various akutches of his life that were published during the presidential campaign, and are already familiar to every one They serve to show the indominable energy of the man and his longing for a thorough educaman and his longing for a thorough educa-cation. He was graduated at Williams Col-

cation. He was graduated at withining con-lege, Massachusetts, and the trip that was to be commenced this morning included a visit to his alma mater and a reunion of his classmates.

On the 11th of November, 1858, he was married to Miss Lucrotta Rudolph, to whom he had been engaged in 1854, who was first his pupil, then his friend, and finally the like its little proper conductor of the Western the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, president of the Western Reserve College at Hadson, Ohlo, made his wife Garfield became professor of Latin and Greek in Hiram College in 1856, and between that and 1859 he taught, lectured, and preached; at the same time mingling actively in politics. In 1859 he was elected State senator to represent Summit and Portage counties, although at that #mo but twenty-eight years of age. He was holding this position when the war broke out, and he entered the army as colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers. His career as a Union officer is well known, and his fame is inseparably connected with the history of the valiant deeds of the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general January 10, 1862, was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, and promoted to be unjor-general September 29, 1863. While in the field he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress from the nine-teenth Ohio district, and he left the army to assume his duties as a legislator. The record of his services in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Fortysixth Congresses is a part of the history of the ac-tion of the Republican party during the trying period of reconstruction, and the exruest attempt to bring up the credit o the Nation, until finally specio payment was re-

REGATTA AT BOSTON.

Hosmer Wins the Professional Single-Seull Race-Other Baces.

Bosron, July 4.-The regatta on the Charles River to day was witnessed by a multi-tude of people, variously estimated at from thirty to farty thousand. The prizes amount to \$2,400. In the stugle scull professional nace were eight cutries, but only four intended to start. The prizes were \$200 and \$100 Hosmer. Ten Eyek, Plaisted, and Lee made the race. At the start Plaisted went shead with a rush, and in the first furlong gained tlength on Hosmer, which he increased to two ent to Hosmer's sliding apparatus. Plaisted had was so completely done that he was sick. Eyek was three lengths beyond Hosner at theone-nitie-and-a-half turning stake, but made a good race home. Hosner won by less than two lengths in 21:10. Ten Kyek's time was

21:20, and Lee's 22:05.

Five men started in the single-scull workingboat race. Sylvester Gookin, Richard Gookin, and P. H. Connelley, all of the Shawmut Club, making ing in the order named, T. Gookin taking the ing in the order named, T. Gookin taking the prizes of \$100 and \$60 respectively. Winner's time, 21:34; of the second, 21:28; of the third, 21:27.

London, July 4 .- Mr. Gladstone's statecent in the House of Commons to-day respecting to attempt on Mr. Gardebl's life was as follows: We cannot be surprised that a question has arisen in regard to the inspiration of the outrage dpen freedout darfield, the character of which is such as to attract the attention of the whole civilized world, and which so greatly affects the feelings and reliace of a Nation which is not only friendly to me, out which is growing more friendly yearly." The public has been supplied with extraordinary rapidity with intermation of all the fluctuations in the terrible trial which the President has been called upon to undergo. In the House of Lords Earl Granville said that the sympathy of all classes in England was increased every hour, and that it was not less sirong than that felt in America